## MORE NEARLY PERFECT

Each day adds to our almost perfect array of Spring Dress Goods. Choice novelties are only secured

by the earlier purchasers. To these customers we would suggest an inspection of our Pattern

Dresses. Not any one of these can be duplicated in this market.

By the yard, we show, in addition to all the new plain shades, an assortment in fancy effects unsurpassed in any previous season.

Come see them.

# L. S. AYRES & CO.

N. B.—Dressmaking Rooms open March 13.

## DECKER BROTHERS - UPRIGHT -

# PIANOS

Unrivaled in WORKMANSHIP, TONE, DESIGN and DURABILITY. We have the finest stock of these Pianos in Ebonized, Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany cases ever shown, and make a specialty of Pianos in ART FURNISHINGS at low prices. Call and see us, or send for catalogues and prices.

### D. H. BALDWIN & CO., 95, 97 & 99 N. Pennsylvania St.

ART EMPORIUM.

We have of late regilded some old pictures and mirror frames with fine effect. Nearly every one has in their attic an old frame of good design and workmanship, which could be gilded as brilliantly as if new.

> THE H. LIEBER COMPANY. 33 South Meridian St.

New Sarony Photographs just in.

### The New York Store.

[Established 1853.]

We can all of us remember in the past seeing dresses made of two kinds of cashmere, come into juxtaposition, a blue-black and jet-black. One immediately killed the other. There is no such possibility in the black fabrics which are now made known as the PRIESTLEY GOODS, and sold under the name of HENRIETTAS, CAMEL'S HAIR, MOUSSE-LINE, CARMELITE, CLAIRETTE, and other names peculiar to those well-known fabrics.

### PETTIS DRY GOODS CO.

Sunday Closing of the World's Fair.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I read, the other day, a little statement addressed to the "Sunday closers" of the world's fair, from a workingman in Milwaukee, asking it it would be right for him to work on Sunday in order to be able to go to the world's fair on Monday. Also, I read of a Nebraska man who wanted the fair opened on Sunday because he ran a stationary engine all week. All contractors and all employers of labor know work or "lay off" a day or two at almost eny time and on the slightest excuse. I esy emphatically, after long experience, that the workingman who can quit work the easiest is the man who earns from \$1 to \$1.50 a day. It is a common thing for a foreman to ask:
"Where's Bill this morning?" "Bill? Why,
he's laying off a day or two." After the great number of examples we have had within the last few years of how thousands of Knights of Labor and sons of labor of all kinds and union men of all kinds can quit work entirely for months on the slightest excuse, and not allow any one else to work in their places, I think they can all find time to go to the world's fair, and do so without working on Sundays. If there was to be a union-labor parade or a Socialist picnie, I have no doubt but we would see the Milwaukee man there with a green badge on, and the Nebraska man spending his money at the picnic for beer. I am a laboring man, and can find time for my wife and I to see the fair without going on Sunday, and so can every laboring man in the country who can find the means. If they have the money saved up they can find the time, and anything to the contrary is all rot. Can any man in Indianapolis say that our street-car men are not every bit as well off and every bit as happy as they were before the last strike? When they could quit work for several weeks for absolutely nothing I guess they can find time to go to the world's fair. That the world's fair should be kept open on Sundays because the workingman cannot go through the week is the very thinnest of all argument. INDIANAPOLIS, March 5.

Another Blow at Trades Unions. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

And now comes President Cleveland and follows up the blow the Indiana Legislature has simed at trades unions under the guise of legislating against monopolies and combines. In his inaugural the President

The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests, formed for the purpose of limiting production and fixing prices, is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent activity. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracles against the interests of the people, and in all their phases they are unnatural and opposed to our American sense of fairness. To the extent that they can be reached and restrained by federal power the general government should relieve our citizens from their interference and

There can be no mistaking the real meaning of these sentiments. They are a blow at trades' unions, which are powerless unless they can fix prices and control conditions, and determine who may and who may not engage in any special line of work. Considering the almost solid support the unions gave the Demo-eratic party these independent yet similar

sentiments are very significant. Indianapolis, March 5. Union Man.

Seems to Know Our Isaac.

Cleveland Leader. Isaac Pusey Gray is now slated for the Mexican ministry. If Gray could get but one-tenth of the offices to which he aspires he would be the best provided for of any Democrat in the land.

Miller's Celebrated Hats. We have just received Miller's celebrated hats in silk, soft and derbys. Dalton,

High-class Hatter, Bates House. New side-boardsat Wm. L. Elder's

Legislature Treats the Prison Investigation as a Purely Partisan Question.

Every Opportunity Seized to Throttle the Minority, Though a Few House Democrats Consented to Hearing the Two Reports.

Corporation Tax Bill Passed After the Constitutional Time Had Expired.

Effort to Insult the Supreme Court Sat Down Upon by the Senate-Old Patronage Row Breaks Out-"Playing Horse."

PRISON SOUTH REPORT.

Democrats Still Follow Their Throttling

Tactics in Both Houses. It was nearly 12 o'clock yesterday morning when Redman offered in the House the report of the investigating committee of the Prison South, and the handling of these reports gave opportunity for the last Democratic outrage of the session. Mr. Haggard moved to dispense with the reading, inasmuch as the reports had been printed in the Indianapolis Journal, and the members had probably already read them. Mr. Deery objected, stating that they had not been printed in the Sentinel, and that he had had no opportunity to read them. Mr.

Haggard withdrew his motion, and the

majority's whitewash of the Patten man-

agement was read by the clerk.

As soon as this was finished the Democrats of this committee began the same unfair tactics that had characterized their actions throughout. Redman moved that the minority report be tabled, unread. Lindemuth and other Republicans sought to object, but were cut off on points of order. Mr. Hord arose to a question of personal privilege and declared that he had a right to know what was in that minority report before voting on the question, and Deery made the same demand. A roll call was insisted on and there was much confusion, in the midst of which Barnes jumped up.

"I have been challenged," he said, "to state my position and I want to say right here that I propose to vote for the Demooratio report, no matter what it is."

The roll was called, and it was apparent, before it had proceeded very far, that a number of Democrats could not go quiet so far in gagging the minority. Redman's motion to table the minority report was defeated by a vote of 36 to 46, the following Democrats voting with the Republicans to have the minority report read: Messrs.
Cunningham, Deery, Farlow, Gill, Guthrie, Harmon, Hay, Heagy, Hord, Johnson of Dearborn, Moutoux, McCallister, Reeves, Schaff, Teal, Terhune, Washburn and Wilson of Marion. The clerk then started to read the minority report, skipping from paragraph to paragraph, at his pleasure. Mr. Lindemuth twice called attention to the fact that the clerk was not reading the report in full. The second time, Ader, in the chair, told the clerk to go on, remarking that he didn't believe the members cared whether it was read or not.

As soon as the reading was finished Mr. Newhouse attempted to speak for it, but was not recognized. Redman again moved to table the minority report. The Republican members and several Democrats demanded a division, but Mr. Ader paid no attention and declared it carried. Redman at once moved the adoption of the majority report and demanded the previous question. The gag was put on and a roll call was taken, resulting in the adoption of the report by a vote of 46 to 30, Messrs. Gill, Hay, Hord and Moutoux voting with the Republicans in the negative.

CUT OFF IN THE SENATE. Like Benedict Arnold-(if the comparison is available)-Senator McHugh of Tippecanoe had a few hours of personal and complete triumph yesterday afternoon. Although the session was on the edge of its last day the Senator from Tippecance was none the less perturbed. He was invited to preside over the Senate while the grim old lieutenant took a cigar in the dingy lobby. This opportunity was devoured by the voluntary association Senator eagerly. Grasping the gavel, he opened the Senate as he might have voraciously done a can of sardines. The order (if such a word was consistent or in keeping with the afternoon session) of business was committee reports. Among the important were the reports of the investigating committee sent to the Prison South. Sen-ator Bingham hustled in with the investi-gators' report, which required a strong man to hand to the reading clerk on account of its avoirdupois.

The clerk began and read it for about fifteen minutes, when a motion to dispense with its further reading prevailed by Democratic votes. The part eulogizing Warden Patten and whitewashing the institution was read. The Republicans insisted on the minority report being read, but a motion to print both reports carried, as made by Senator Parker, and so the minority were throttled again.

ANOTHER INSULT TO THE COURT. House Adopts a Resolution in Which the Senate Declines to Concur.

The House was taken very much by surprise yesterday morning when Mr. McMullen offered the followin remarkable resolution, drawn by Speaker Curtis:

Whereas, By the overthrow of the apportionment made by the Legislature of 1891 the Supreme Court has encroached on what has heretofore been conceded to be the domain of the Legislature, and in so doing has left no rule or method by which the legality of an apportion-ment can be decided, other than the opinion of said court: and Whereas, The Supreme Court has, by other de-

cisions, unsettled the former rules governing the appointing power, and in so doing has made it necessary that the appointing power should be definitely and permanently fixed by the Consti-Whereas, The Supreme Court has, by the over-

throw of two registration laws, made it manifest that no just and effective system of registration can be adopted under the present Constitution, and it is believed that there are many other defects in the Constitution; and Whereas, No amendment to the Constitution can be now offered on account of pending

amendments, and no call for a constitutinal convention should be hastily or inconsiderately made, therefore, be it resolved, That a committee of six be appointed, three by the President of the Senate and three by the Speaker of the House, of whom two shall be Senators, two Representatives and two not members of the General Assembly, and said commit-tee shall be charged to examine fully into all claimed defects of the Constitution, to examine the provisions of more modern Constitutions of other States, and to report to the Legislature of 1895 the result of their investigations, together

with their recommendations thereon. In explaining this, Mr. McMullen said it seemed impossible under the present cumbersome machinery to get the Constitution amended, though it was a well-known fact that various amendments were desired. This committee was simply for the purpose of investigating. Mr. Hench made the point that there were no pending amendments, as the Senote had defeated both of those sent to it by the House. Mr. Lindemuth raised a point of order that the House could not thus appropriate anything to pay for this committee. The resolution, it was explained, carried with it no compensation. Mr. Hench then made a speech for the resolution, devoted to the necessity for longer legislative sessions, and the resolution was declared adopted on a viva voce vote, with the Republican

side of the Honse voting against it. When the constitutional resolution came to the Senate it found Senators Magee, Loveland and others against it, the latter expressing some disgust and surprise that such an instrument should have been presented to the body. No co-ordinate branch of the government had a right to indecently criticise another, and favorable con-sideration of such a measure was disgrace-ful. The resolution was tabled by a vote

ITS LAST DAY OF EXISTENCE ler, Cranor. Crumpacker, Fulk, Gifford, Gilman, Griffith, Hobson, Holcomb, Holland, Leyden, Loveland, Lynn, Magee, Mc-Cutcheon, McDonald, McGregor, McHugh, McHugh, McKelvey, McManus, Morgan, Newby, Parker, Seller, Stuart, Sweeney, Thayer, Thompson, Vail, Wishard, Wray and Yaryan. Those for it were Bingham, Ellison, French and Wiggs.

FAMOUS DEMOCRATIO SPLIT.

The Old Patronage Row Breaks Out in Sev-

eral New Spots.

The old quarrel over the patronage bill has smoldered for a couple of weeks, but it broke out afresh in various forms yesterday. The first appearance of it was in the form of a magnificent basket of flowers presented to the representative of the Democratic organ by the caucus crowd. It next appeared when the usual resolution commending the press representatives came up. Mr. Haggard, at the request of Mr. Cullop, Democratic leader of the House, moved to amend as to the Sentinel, and declared that in doing so he was speaking for the

Democratic side of the House. He did it in

a good-natured way, however, and soon

withdrew his motion. During one of the intervals of adjournment in the afternoon the original "kickers" gathered in the Speaker's room and presented Speaker Curtis with a very bandsome K. of P. pin, with an inscription on the back indicating that it was presented by the thirty-two members who, with him, stood by the Democratic caucus. "Dick" Erwin made the presentation speech, complimenting the Speaker on his stand taken by the caucus in the struggle. In reply Captain Curtis declared that from early youth he had been taught to obey the edicts of the "grand old Democratic party." "The test was a severe one," said he. "It threatened at one time not only the existence of the Democratic majority of this House but the very existence of the Democratic party of this State. And I believe that when you reach your homes your people will indorse and approve your course."

Mr. Cullop, who led the Governor's friends in the fight, left at noon, and later in the afternoon Mr. Haggard offered a resolution that he be intercepted and chained to his chair, and not permitted "to unload the responsibility of legislation" upon the defenseless House. The Speaker referred this to a special committee of one, with instructions to report in 1901. Fippen immediately followed this with the following resolution, which is printed just as it was offered, without any effort to correct its grammatical construction:

Whereas, The Hon. W. A. Cullop, ex officio leader of the House, did a few days ago write a letter to one of his bosom friends in the county of Knox, therein stating in substance that he was or held the key to the situation—meaning thereby that the kickers and Republicans would control the appointive power and turn the same over to the Governor regardless of the magnificent Democratic majority the Governor received with the epithets and bitter opposition of the Republican party. He took control of and assumed the power of the Republican party of the State of Indiana together with the majority of the Democracy and against the will of the majority of the Democracy and against the will of the majority of the Democracy and against the will of the majority of the Democracy and against the will of the majority of the Democracy and against the will of the majority of the Democracy and against the will of the majority of the Democracy and against the will of the majority of the Democracy and against the will of the majority of the Democracy and against the will of the majority of the Democracy and against the will of the majority of the democracy and against the will of the majority of the democracy and against the will of the majority of the democracy and against the will of the majority of the democracy and against the will of the majority of the democracy and against the will of the majority of the democracy and against the will of the majority of the democracy and against the will of the majority of the democracy and against the will of the majority of the democracy and against the will of the majority of the democracy and against the will of the majority of the democracy and against the will of the majority of the democracy and against the will not the democracy and against the jority of the Democracy accepted the appointive power of the State of Indiana. In said letter Mr. Cullop declared that "Matthews and I are not to be blackmailed." Therefore be it Resolved. That neither Mr. Cullop nor Gov. Matthews within themselves and without Democratic principles can in the Democratic party control anything and the majority of this House refuses to concur in any such statement, letter

Barnes protested against this resolution in Mr. Cullop's absence and moved to lay it on the table. This motion the Speaker declared carried, though the negative was remarkably heavy.

CENTRAL INSANE HOSPITAL

Chairman of the Benevolent Institutions

Committee Submits a Partial Report. During one of the lucid intervals of the House yesterday afternoon Representative Hench, chairman of the committee on benevolent institutions, offered the following report on the Central Hospital for the Insane, which was adopted without debate: The committee on benevolent and scientific institutions expected to visit the Central Hospital for the Insane during the week that its late superintendent, Dr. C. E. Wright, died.

Said committee not having time to visit said institution prior to the death of said superintendent, I desire to report to the House that on the 26th day of February, accompanied by several Representatives and Senators, I visited said saying and made a thorough examination of the

asylum and made a thorough examination of the same at said time. I further report that I found the wards of said

asylum, dining rooms, kitchen, bath rooms, etc., both in the male and female departments, to be in excellent condition, both as to sanitary matters and cleanliness. Taking into consideration the number of persons confined in said asylum, there being 689 males and 791 females, I must compliment the management of said asylum on the cleanliness

and general appearance of everything in and about said asylu Dr. Wright, the late superintendent of said asylum, who died on the — day of February, was a gentleman well fitted to have the control and management of said institution. Nature had fitted him for that very delicate duty, and only a short time before his death he issued, as superintendent, the following humane order:

"Abuse of patients by employe will be pun-ished by discharge and, if circumstances war-"Any employe who may be aware of willful neglect of or cruelty to patients by any one and charge and the superintendent will, upon con-"In order that only good and wholesome food

shall be served, it is ordered that any employe knowing an article to be unwholesome or unfit for food shall report the same at once, together with the offensive article in question as proof, to the superintendent, or, in his absence, to the offcer of the day. "Violation of this rule or neglect to obey its re-

quirements will render the party so offending liable to dismissal." Dr. Wright seems to have been animated by a sense of his duty to the unfortunates under his control, and that it were better to "Fetter strong madness in a silken thread,

Charm ache with air, and agony with words." I therefore, as chairman of said committee, ask leave to submit this report, and that the same be spread upon the journal of the House.

SENATE'S LAST DAY.

Innumerable Resolutions Adopted and "Faithful Services" Paid For.

The Senators appeared in the chamber yesterday with a half-holiday expression about their eyes, with here and there a spring suit rescued from the public crib, which broke the even Prince Albert monotony of the crowd. The word went out early that Senators were to be paid before the kitchen mechanics, or, in other words, the attaches. This was done because the treasury showed symptoms of heart failure, and the people's representatives were not in favor of waiting two years for their miserable pittance of \$6 a day. This is not the first evidence of greed and selfishness which has been developed in the honorable body by any means. There has probably been more individual legislation effected during this than any other session since the ship of state set sail in the United States argosy. The opening prayer assured the Senate that despite their sins they had been loved by the Supreme, and were blessed through an extraordinary interposition of the clerical

The little man with a weak, piping voice began on the journal, and was dislodged from his irresolute stand by a motion from Senator Wishard. Senator Magee wanted to know that the report of the conference committee had been "spread" upon the journal. A message from the Governor was postponed until that portion of the great chronicle could be fed to the hungry Magee who felt better thereafter

Senator McHugh, of Tippecanoe, resolved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the Governor to see if he had any further communication for the Senate. He also moved that the committee on rules be appointed to ascertain if the House had any messages for the Senate.
Senator McHugh, of Marion, got to first base with a resolution that congratulations be tendered Wm. E. Gladstone by the Senate for the fight that Englishman had been making for home rule in Ireland. The res-

olution was adopted. In the afternoon came the final volley of resolutions of thanks to this, that and the other for "services rendered," with an occasional attempt to vote extra moneys to some particular ones. Senator Hobson re-solved for Governor Nye. Senator Parker kept three helpers three days to help finish the journal; Wm. Hall and Wm. Carter (colored) were voted \$100 for sweeping the chamber. Doorkeeper Wm. T. Mannix was applauded with thanks. Senator Loveland

to the reporters; Governor Nye thanked the press, Senator Boyd's old, congenial doorkeeper, William T. Kitner, was sary, it seemed, to thank the Lord. Senator Griffith, in a speech full of nest-ness and despatch, resigned his office as President pro tem. of the Senate, and nominated Senator Parker to succeed him. Senator Wishard nominated Senator Newby, and the vote was cast. Senator Newby, and the Vote was cast. Senator Parker took the chair, and thanked the Senate. When explaining his vote he said he would vote for Senator Newby were he on the right side of the fence, and apologized for voting for Senator Parker because he was on the right side. Senator Newby has been a conservative, and yet has had something to serve a great important measure. thing to say on every important measure, has antagonized none and gotten through with every measure he championed. As a Senator he has been a success, and the minority presented him, through disinterested admiration for his sound political logic on all questions, the courtesy which he received as the Republican nominee for the office. No man in either House has better reasons for feeling satisfied with himself, perhaps, than Senator Newby on account of his connection with the

CORPORATION TAX BILL Governor Waives His Right and It Is Passed

session just closed.

and Signed. The "sleeping-car tax bill," as it known, passed the Senate yesterday, and was signed by the Governor in half an hour afterward. It taxes sleeping-car, telegraph, telephone, express and freightdispatch companies according to the ratio their mileage in Indiana bears to their whole mileage. Passing thus on the last day of the session, the constitutionality of of the law is, of course, deabtful, and it

will probably be contested on that ground. One of the points in this bill was the fact that the prosecutions under it were put entirely in the hands of the Attorney-general, and it was alleged that this was the chief raison d'etre of the bill, which had been drawn by the Attorney-general. The Senate, however, pulled this tooth out of it. The Attorney-general prevailed upon the Governor to waive his right of time in law, and early in the morning the Governor sent to the Senate this message:

I desire to respectfully call the attention of the Senate to two bills now pending before your honorable body. I refer to engrossed House bill No. 451, known as the sleeping-car bill and engrossed House bill No. 449, known as the general tax bill. These measures were carefully prepared by the State Board of Tax Commission ers, and I am therefore conversant with their pro visions. They are of the highest importance to the taxpayers of the State, and have been draft-ed in a spirit of absolute fairness to all interests concerned, and with the greatest regard for the decisions of the Supreme Courts of this and other States. It is estimated that one of these bills alone will probably add \$25,000,000 worth of property to the tax duplicate, and which has heretofore almost if not entirely escaped its share of the public burden. For the foregoing reasons I wish to most respectfully urge the passage of these tax laws without amendment or delay, and as to them suggest that I am willing to waive my constitutional rights and will receive and consider them even if passed on this the 6th day of March, 1893. CLAUDE MATTHEWS

Several minor matters were disposed of and the Chair then stated that the unfinished business concerning the tax bill. No. 431, with the amendment of Senator Kern, would be next in order, but it was not taken up immediately. This bill is the one which Col. I. N. Walker, of the State Board of Tax Commissioners, has been working for ever since its introduction. and reaches telegraph, telephone, ex-press, eleeping car, palace car, drawing-room car, dining car, express and fast freight companies, and forces them to file with the Auditor of State showing the total capital stock, the number of shares, their par value, the market value, the principal place of business, the real estate, structures, machinery, etc., the specific property owned in the State, the amount of all mortgages, the total length of telegraph and telephone lines in and out of the State, and the length of the lines in each of the counties and townships of the State. That done, there is to be placed on the tax duplicate such valuation as the proportion of such property in this State bears to the total valuation.

Senator Kern moved to amend the amend ed bill by providing that in case any of the companies described refuse to pay any or the taxes assessed under the provision of this act the Attorney-general, on the rela-tion of the Auditor of State, or the proseenting attorneys of the several judicial districts, on the relation of the several county auditors, are authorized to enter suit to compel the payment of such taxes. A vote was taken on the suspension of rules for the bill's passage, and carried by a vote of 41 to 4. Senator Magee moved to amend the amendment by striking out the Attorney-general's interest in the matter, to which he spoke. The line sought to give the Attorney-general and tax commissioners an extraordinary power. At their pleasure parties could be compelled to pay penalties for the nonpayment of taxes. The power should be dissipated

throughout the State. A motion to adjourn was voted down by 9 ayes to 45 noes. Theu Senator McHugh, of Tippecanoe, moved to amend, but was not listened to, and a vote was then taken on Senator Magee's amendment, which carried by a large majority. Senators Hobson and Cranor among the Republicans voted against it. The bill passed by a vote of 40 ayes to 4 noes, the dissenters being Senators Crumpacker, Hobson, Cranor and Morgan.

Coming back to the House the Senate amendments were concurred in at once, and half an hour later the Governor had signed the law. The Senate paid no attention to the

Governor's request to take up the other

VARIOUS COURTESIES.

Resolutions of Thanks and a Presentation the Speaker-The Latter's Remarks. The House devoted its last day largely to "playing horse," extending various courtesies and voting extra compensation. Resolutions of thanks to the Speaker, members of the press, file clerk and even to the doorkeeper were adopted. The latter was offered by Mr. Sulzer, who declared that he had no personal feeling toward that dignitary because he had been commanded to seat him at various times during the session by the Speaker, nor had he any feeling against the Speaker, who had only obeyed the rules of the House. But he believed that two years hence, when the Republicans

had a majority, the minority and their constituents would not be denied the right of being heard upon the floor. At noon the members gathered in the Speaker's room and presented him with a handsome cane, with carved smoked ivory handle, and a heavy gold chain. Mr. Ader made a good presentation speech, and the Speaker returned thanks in a feeling way. Just before adjournment Speaker Curtis made a brief speech from the chair, bidding the members good-bye. He said he had sought the position and could not complain of the hardships it had put upon him, but the position had been often an exceedingly painful one. He made the somewhat startling announcement that his rulings had been at all times as fair as was possible under the rules, and he felt sure that if the Republicans ever got in the majority the rules would be worse.

TALK WITH THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR. He Tells of His Committee Disappointments -Street-Car Paving Bill.

It is possible that every member of the Senate did not look upon certain matters as did Lieut. Gov. Mortimer Nye during the late session. For instance, the Lieutenant Governor says he has made it a rule to know as little as possible concerning the bills pending as practicable, so that were he prejudiced in favor or against any measure, he might not know when it was coming up nor exactly what it was.

Last night Mr. Nye, while enjoying cigar, chatted concerning the session, the Senators, and what not, at perfect case and peace with the world.

"Before the session began I was besieged." said the Governor, "by requests for com-mittee appointments, and concluded, after the Senate empowered me with the respon-sibilities, to make no promises. I labored hard and long-placing my men as I sideration of such a measure was disgraceful. The resolution was tabled by a vote
of 39 ayes to 4 noes.
Those voting against it were Aiken,
Baker, Barnes, Bird, Boord, Boyd Chand
Magee; aresolution of thanks was extended

Applauded with thanks. Senator Loveland thought best. On the committee on benevolent institutions I appointed no men who were closely enough located to them, as this might cause partiality to such institutions. When I handed the document

down I think I never saw a serrier looking lot of Senators than presented themselves to my observation. The Journal had printed that morning a list of disappointments that was peculiarly correct, but that is all over with now, and I think they are all friendly to me. It was indicrous to see the variegated kicking that followedkicking in all kinds of keys." Here the Lieutenant Governor langued heartily.

"Senator Boyd had sent me a personal letter to get on the benevolent institutions committee, and had intercessions made by Judge Howard and Rufus Magee, and confessed himself sadly disappointed. I said. Thomas, you have an ax to grind, and Senator Boyd retorted, 'No; just a hatchet,' and I told him it was the hatchet which had made his application unavailable. "Another incident I remember, which was laughable, perhaps, was the day when the saloon closing bill was fought over up till 12 o'clock, and on a motion to adjourn I decided in favor of a very weak affirmative vote for dinner. Very few saw my point-but Senator McLean yelled 'Probono publico!' and shot into the cloak room. After dinner everything was pleas-ant, and the bill was killed without any

filibustering. "I want to say in regard to the street-car paving bill that I think the Common Council of this city possesses all the power over the streets they need to enforce the pro-visions of the measure if they see fit to do so. The Legislature could not increase it. "Only two appeals have been taken during the session, in both of which cases I was sustained. The last one was sustained

by all but ten.' A Little Siap at the Lobby. Among the numerous resolutions offered yesterday afternoon was one from the dry, lank, ominous and funny Cranor. It was at a time when everybody was hustling to get in a word of thanks for somebody that Senator Cranor sub-mitted the following:

Resolved, that the thanks of the Senate be extended to the Hon, John E. Lamb, John P. Frenzel, Simeon Coy and their able corps of assistants for their valuable assistance upon important legislation and otherwise. At its conclusion, Senator McHugh, presiding, turned fiery red. It was to bimself the resolution was taken and he yelled: "The Senator from Delaware is out of order, and he knows he is out of order." Senator Cranor then rose to a point of order, but the presiding officer shouted: "The Chair refuses to recognize the Senator from Delaware!" and the farce ended with the remark from Cranor that he was much obliged to him.

At the close of the session Senator Wishard paid a tender and yet handsome tribute to the aged Senator from Wayne, by asking all the members to pay their respects to Mr. Yaryan, the oldest legislator in the world. This was done, and Senator Yaryan expressed his surprise and gratitude for such recognition very eloquently from the President's platform.

Dunlap's Celebrated Hats In derby, soft and silk, at "Seaton's Hat Store," 27 N. Penn. street.

Messrs. Egan & Treat's Semi-Annual Open-

FORTY-THIRD ANNOUNCEMENT.

ing Yesterday-Notes of Styles, Etc. One of the most beautiful souvenirs that artistic genius can devise found its way, on Saturday, into Indianapolis polite society, bearing the announcement of Egan & Treat's forty-third semi-annual opening. The unique emblem was not an unfit symbol of the house for which it was doing duty. If the design was unique, so is the house unique among Indianapolis and Indiana's commercial houses. Not that the city has no other tailoring establishments, and good ones, but that of Messrs. Egan & Treat is a degree different from all others. They have steadily pursued an ambition to excel in the art of artistic modeling. They have had the audacity at times to turn down the fashionplate now and then and originate a style of 97 & 99 E. Wash. 14 & 16 S. Del. St their own, and have had the gratification of seeing their design copied on to the fashion-plates. A gentleman traveling abroad last summer found the necessity of placing an order with one of the acknowledged "nobby" establishments which is honored with many orders from royalty. Scrutinizing the well-worn suit of Messrs. Egan & Treat, which he was about to replace, the artistic cutter over there remarked: "Your American tailors have a style and finish which we do not catch." This compliment to American skill and art was a specially high tribute to the Indianapolis firm, and is a recognition of their prominence in this line. The stylish fabrics are tastefully draped upon tables and along the walls in such shape as to afford excellent view, and the exhibit is one likely to excite the ad-

miration of gentlemen of fashion and to meet the views of the connoisseur.
Mr. Tom P. Egan reports the following as prevailing styles for the season: During the coming spring there will be a greater variety in gentlemen's dress than for many seasons, and the styles will be very artistic and will differ materially

from last year. The increase of length of all coats over last season imparts of itself an expression that improves and distinguishes it in the minds of critical dressers.

The double-breasted frock for afternoon wear will be in demand for semi-dress purposes. The material can be from black worsted and light and dark gray vicunas, The three or four-button cutaway will be in general demand for semi-dress, the three-

button for medium height and the four-button for tall, slim figures. The one-button cutaway is more desirable for short corpulent shapes than any other style, and will be in demand. A most popular and desirable coat for business wear is the sacque. Whether one, three or four-button, it may be made from most any material. Adapted to business for young men, the three-button sacque will be the proper thing, while the one-button cutaway sacque will prove desirable for corpulent figures, and the four-button straight sacque will be in demand

for tall and slim figures. The spring overcoat is shapely but not close-fitting, is single-breasted, made from all desirable goods, such as whipcords. worsteds, beavers, kerseys, etc., silk-faced. The peaked lapel or shawl collar for fine dress suits are equally popular, the shawl collar for young men.

Trousers are made a trifle smaller at kuce and bottom than last season. The vests are cut longer and lower in front, and are single-breasted. Fancy and white vests for general wear can be made double-breasted.

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